BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brown County



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Judge Thomas Walsh

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Thursday, December 8, 2016 8:00 a.m. Brown County District Attorney's Office Truttman Room. First Floor

Truttman Room, First Floor
300 E. Walnut Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin

- 1. Call meeting to order.
- 2. Approve/modify agenda.
- 3. Approve/modify minutes of October 13, 2016.
- 4. Mental Health/Detox Beds (Erik Pritzl).
- 5. Public Service Announcements (John Vander Leest).
- 6. Jail Population Numbers (Larry Malcomson).
 - a. Detail on population by offense.
 - b. Drill down numbers.
- 7. TAD Grant Programs: New hire for Treatment Court (David Lasee),
- 8. Day Report Center (David Lasee).
- 9. Mental Health Court (Judge Zuidmulder).
- 10. Heroin/Drug Court (Judge Walsh).
- 11. Future agenda items, if any.
- 12. Such other matters as authorized by law.
- 13. Adjourn.

Honorable Thomas Walsh, Chair

Notice is hereby given that action by Committee may be taken on any of the items which are described or listed in this agenda. Please take notice that it is possible additional members of the Board of Supervisors may attend this meeting, resulting in a majority or quorum of the Board of Supervisors. This may constitute a meeting of the Board of Supervisors for purposes of discussion and information gathering relative to this agenda.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wisconsin Statutes, a regular meeting of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board was held on October 13, 2016 at 8:00 am in the Truttman Room of the Brown County District Attorney's Office, 300 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Chair Judge Walsh, Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, Supervisor Bernie Erickson, Supervisor Joan Brusky,

Chief Deputy Todd Delain, Judge Zuidmulder, Public Defender Representative Tera Teesch, Green Bay Chief

of Police Andrew Smith, County Executive Troy Streckenbach, District Attorney David Lasee

Excused: Sheriff Gossage, Citizen Representative Tim Mc Nulty, Probation and Parole Representative Michelle Timm,

Clerk of Courts John Vander Leest, Citizen Representative Kathy Johnson

1. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Chair Judge Walsh at 8:00 am.

2. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Andrew Smith, seconded by Tera Teesch to approve. Vote taken. <u>MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY</u>

3. Approve/modify Minutes of August 11, 2016.

Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Joan Brusky to approve. Vote taken. <u>MOTION CARRIED</u> UNANIMOUSLY

4. Mental Health Grant/Detox Beds (Erik Pritzl).

Human Services Director Erik Pritzl indicated people are going through detox on incapacitation holds. The incapacitations are not much of an issue as far as process, but intoxicated people who present voluntarily is an area they continue to work on, especially in making sure there is capacity. Pritzl continued that they have had people go through detox at Bellin and then to the CBRF where they stay for a period of time and have an outpatient assessment and then decide if they want to engage in the next step of treatment which is voluntary. They are still fine tuning the system and finding places for improvements and they also continue communicating with Bellin to make sure that everyone understands the process.

Bellin has had eight people go through detox since they started in mid-August. Supervisor Erickson asked if services are available for people without insurance. Pritzl explained that Bellin will first try to work with a person's insurance, but the County does guarantee payment if there is not insurance that will cover the treatment. Funding is not a barrier to treatment. The other thing Pritzl is working on is finding a backup for times when Bellin does not have capacity available.

County Executive Troy Streckenbach asked if the eight people that have been served to date are the chronic people who are in and out of jail regularly. Green Bay Police Chief Andrew Smith said he is aware that at least one of those treated has been brought in a half dozen times before. Pritzl added there are at least 40 – 50 known people that if they would present and be motivated they would want to be sure to have a spot for.

5. Public Service Announcements.

Judge Walsh indicated that this item will be placed on the next agenda as Clerk of Courts John Vander Leest was unable to attend this meeting to talk about this.

6. Jail Population Numbers (Larry Malcomson).

- a. Detail on population by offense.
- b. Drill down numbers.

Judge Walsh provided the group with an e-mail he received from Sheriff Gossage who asked that it be shared with this Committee, a copy of which is attached. He informed the next two agenda items came to this group through the Public Safety Committee and the e-mail from Sheriff Gossage addresses each of these.

With regard to the day report center, Family Services has been awarded the RFP and is currently working to establish the program. Pritzl said Family Services will be giving a presentation including an overview of the day report center and how they operate in Outagamie County and how they intend to operate in Brown County. Family Services has a program description and brochure they can build on. The day report center should open in mid-November, but the site has not been disclosed publicly yet. Pritzl said that from looking at the description of what the center will handle, it looks like the emphasis will be on treatment court and pre-sentence support, although there will be some post-sentence support as well.

Information regarding the Waukesha Day Report Center is also attached. Supervisor Erickson said the entire report is quite lengthy and is available from the Internal Auditor in the County Board Office. The Waukesha County day report program shows a significant reduction in jail days, which is something that is needed in Brown County. Erickson noted that Waukesha County also has some other programs that save jail days, but everything costs money. In looking at these programs, the largest expense would be for staffing so the total amount of bed days saved would have to be weighed against the cost to staff. Overall, what is being done in Waukesha County appears to be working and they seem to be taking first time, low risk offenders and handling them in this way rather than incarcerating them. Erickson feels this committee should look into some of these things and said that the County Board would definitely consider them if they would result in reduction of jail time and thus alleviate the need to add on to the jail.

Pritzl spoke about the diversion program and indicated that the staff is housed within Human Services. There is a proposal to add a treatment court case manager as well as clerical support and there was a grant applied for, however, there was a \$40,000 gap in what was requested and what was actually received. The Human Services Committee then indicated that they wanted to make sure the grant request was made whole and added \$40,000 of county funding to it to bring it to the amount that was asked for. County Executive Troy Streckenbach added that an additional staff position for this area is in the budget and he is hoping to get it funded through the State. Streckenbach brought Senator Cowles to a recent graduation at the treatment courts to show that the program is working and urged him to increase the money in the next biennial. He said hopefully adding the additional position will take away the bottleneck that is happening. Judge Walsh said that both he and Judge Zuidmulder feel the capacity of the treatment courts could be increased if there is enough staff to handle them.

Judge Zuidmulder recalled that years ago an ordinance was passed charging inmates a specific fee for being in jail and asked if a different rate could be charged for municipalities. If the County Board said municipalities would have to pay more to house inmates, it may be a wakeup call. Judge Zuidmulder feels this is something that Corporation Counsel would have to review but it would be possible. Chief Deputy Todd Delain said the

current rate set by the County Board is \$40 per day. Rates to incarcerate are dependent upon a number of different factors. High risk inmates are more than \$50 per day while the people in the Huber Center are charged significantly less. Judge Zuidmulder said that in the face of the jail crowing crisis, we should look at the group of people who are being housed there from the municipalities. Streckenbach said the question is if this group feels the amount set by the County Board is appropriate. The County Board could increase the fee either through the Public Safety Committee or at the budget meeting. His concern, though, is the kind of offenders we are talking about. Judge Zuidmulder said that they are basically people who have not paid a fine or showed up in court and then a bench warrant is issued and are picked up and put in jail for failure to pay the fine. Streckenbach feels this is something that should be brought before the Board for further consideration.

Erickson also brought up a scared straight type of program because he feels there may be a way to incorporate something like that for low level or first time offenders. Judge Walsh feels this may be something to look into a little further because a lot of high school kids do not realize the serious penalties for things such as drunk driving and then all of a sudden they get in trouble and it is hard to dig out. He feels one way to address this may be through the liaison officers in the high schools. Judge Zuidmulder informed that evidence based research shows that scared straight type programs do not accomplish anything, however, research shows that having people attend classes on criminal thinking really do change behaviors. Pritzl added that he used to go with kids to a scared straight program, but it stopped after a while, mainly due to the theatrics of the program. Delain feels one way to address this may be some type of program tied to Shelter Care because the vast majority of the juveniles that are seen at the jail originate from Shelter Care. There is no shortage of juveniles who make it to Shelter Care and Delain feels that would be a good target group because they are already on the path to criminal behavior and secure detention. Pritzl said working with the juvenile court system may also be a place to catch kids earlier. Delain feels the problem with the scared straight type thing is that it is too late. By the time kids get into the jail, they are already well on their way with regard to criminal activity.

Judge Zuidmulder said he will be going to the juvenile rotation in January and would start some type of program. He will contact Erickson to work on this. He said there are already programs that exist so a determination would be made as to what program would be suitable for juveniles and then what a contract price would be for the County to send juveniles through the program. He would like to see the target group include everyone who is caught shoplifting and doing vandalism and other acts like that. Supervisor Brusky also suggested that parents should have the ability to refer their children to such a program. Judge Walsh thought that parents calling up and wanting to get their children in before they are involved in the system is a good idea. Pritzl talked about initiatives in Milwaukee County to reduce the number of juveniles in State facilities with the hope that they will build their own facility in several years. Delain added that the jail works very closely with Human Services regarding juveniles, but at this time Brown County is not in a position to be involved in any use of the jail facility for other programming.

Judge Zuidmulder wished to comment on the idea of holding court on Saturdays in an attempt to reduce jail population. He had Court Commissioners keep a tally in August of people who came into court on Monday morning and how many of those people were released on signature bonds. One week 19 out of 28 people were bonded out, either on signature bonds or by posting a bond on Monday, which means that they could have gotten out on Sunday. The trend for the month was that 50 – 60% of everyone who was in jail on Sunday got a signature bond. Judge Zuidmulder feels the issue that needs to be looked at would be if we can make any calculus of cost for this because if bail hearings were held on Sunday, there would need to be representation from the Public Defender's office and DA's office as well as a Court Commissioner and court reporter. Appearances could be done in Courtroom A which would allow for video conferencing with the jail.

Judge Zuidmulder feels there would be a number of people who could be released from the jail by 1:00 pm but a determination would have to be made if the cost savings at the jail would offset the cost of having all of these people available for court hearings. Delain responded that he did not really think this would make much of an impact because the jail issues are not really with the one day inmates. He explained that these people all go to one intake pod. If that pod gets overcrowded, they bring in mattresses and people end up sleeping on the floor until the next day, but these individuals do not have any long term impact on the jail population because they are basically there for one day. In addition, the Sheriff's Office would incur additional costs for courthouse security. Judge Zuidmulder responded that the only part of the courthouse that would be open is Courtroom A and there would be no inmates there; they would all be on video. The discussion regarding holding hearings on the weekend continued and it was indicated that the people in jail on signature bonds are there for things like pot, disorderly conduct and bail jumping. In these cases the Court Commissioner listens to the arguments and then makes a determination that a signature bond would be appropriate. District Attorney David Lasee indicated the cost of staffing is not going to change at all if these people are let out after court on the weekend because the staffing of the jail is not going to change. Delain agreed and said his cost is basically the cost of food. The bigger challenge is dropping the daily census on an annual basis. Delain looks at pods when he looks at the overall jail situation and said the intake pod is not a pod he is worried about because most days it is not overcrowded. The big problem with the jail comes after the initial appearances and inmates are classified and farmed out to the different pods. The crowding problems come after the initial appearances.

Judge Walsh informed that a committee has been set up to address the issue of the longer term jail inmates. This committee has come up with about five different areas where a difference could be made. These areas include reducing the amount of time between when someone's probation gets revoked and they get in front of a judge and also the amount of time someone waits between the time the DOC says a person needs to be revoked and the time they get in front of the administrative law judge to have the revocation hearing. One of the other things they are looking at is doing some assessment of people so the judges can take up how much people are sitting on on bond. For example, if someone is sitting in jail on a \$500 cash bond and it takes him three months to get to trial, maybe there should be a signature bond instead. Determination on this will need an assessment tool which the committee is working on. Judge Zuidmulder added that when the day report center is up and operational, the people who are sitting on small cash bonds should be able to have conditions that they go to the day report center instead. Judge Walsh said they have also talked to Judge Griesbach to see what he is doing in the federal court because the issue does not seem to be as chronic with them and they found that he has someone on staff that does assessments to figure out risk. Judge Walsh feels that if the Circuit Court Judges could develop a tool and a risk assessment when they are setting bonds, the judges would be willing to go with it if they could get buy-in from the District Attorney's office and the Public Defender's office. Uniformity across the board would help make a dent in these numbers.

From the Sheriff's Office perspective, Delain said they are very grateful for the Circuit Court Judges, the DA's office and the Public Defender's office in addressing these issues because what was just talked about will have the largest impact on incarceration. From the perspective of the jail, they know that the problem exists in the areas that the Judges and the District Attorney are addressing. Delain also noted the jail can always keep the District Attorney's office and the Court informed of inmates who should have their bond readdressed and possibly lowered. Judge Walsh added that one of the things with building a tool is that if everyone can rely on the fact that something is being followed that all parties are on board with, it may provide a sense of a little bit of cover. Delain said having some funding source, whether it be in the Circuit Courts or the District Attorney's office or somewhere else to have someone to help monitor all this would be important. Erickson said that this is something that the County Board could assist with. Judge Zuidmulder

suggested that someone from this committee address the County Board to keep them advised of what is going on and what is being done in this regard.

- 7. Items referred from Public Safety Committee regarding jail usage.
 - a. Saturday Court
 - b. Day Report Center (Family Services presentation on October 14)
 - c. Diversion Program
 - d. Municipal Warrants
 - e. Juveniles in State facilities.
 - f. Scared Straight Program
 - g. Staggered jail sentenced
 - h. Report date adjustment.
 - i. OAR/OAS changes.
 - j. Monthly reports of jail population to judicial system.

Discussion with regard to the majority of these items occurred at Item 6 above.

8. TAD Grant programs (David Lasee).

Judge Walsh continued that TAD Grant Coordinator Joe Torres is leaving. DA Lasee said they are in the process of interviewing to fill the position and he hopes to have someone hired with minimal gap in services.

9. Mental Health Court (Judge Zuidmulder).

This item was not discussed due to time constraints.

10. Heroin/Drug Court (Judge Walsh).

This item was not discussed due to time constraints.

11. Future agenda items, if any.

This item was not discussed due to time constraints.

12. Such other mattes as authorized by law.

The next meeting will be held on December 8, 2016 at 8:00 am.

13. Adjourn.

Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Joan Brusky to adjourn at 9:05 am. Vote taken. <u>MOTION</u> CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio

Recording Secretary

Thomas Walsh - Criminal Justice Coordinating Board Meeting

From: "Gossage, John R." <Gossage_JR@co.brown.wi.us>

To: Judge Thomas Walsh < Thomas. Walsh@wicourts.gov>

Date: 10/6/2016 9:23 AM

Subject: Criminal Justice Coordinating Board Meeting

CC: "Gossage, John R." <Gossage JR@co.brown.wi.us>, "Malcomson, Larry D." <M...

Attachments: Waukesha County.pdf

Judge Walsh,

There was a communication brought forward by Supervisor Bernie Erickson to the Public Safety Committee; who then forwarded it to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board, requesting that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board answer a litany of questions and requests:

- 1. Get the Day Report Center operating. My Understanding is that Family Services has been awarded the RFP and is currently working to establish the program. (Erik Pritzl) has information on this topic.
- 2. Supervisor Zima then requested that I get in touch with Waukesha County, as it was reported that Waukesha saw a 15-20% reduction in their jail population. I attached the report, "Waukesha County", that Internal Auditor Dan Process provided; as he had put the information together for Supervisor Erickson. He e-mailed me this information: Sheriff Gossage, At last night's budget meeting there was some discussion pertaining to Waukesha County's Day Report Center. Prior to this meeting, I was asked by Supervisor Erickson to gather some information on this topic. Attached is a summary of the information obtained. I am sharing this information to prevent any duplication of efforts. If you have any questions, please let me know.
- 3. Increase Diversion program. Do we need to add any additional staff to this program? (Erik Pritzl)
- 4. Municipal Warrants are entered for failure to pay on very low bond amounts. How is this determined? (Municipal Judges) We do not see as many municipal warrants as the Cities and Villages are charged back at \$40.00 a day. This fee is set by/approved by the County Board of Supervisors during the annual budget. When the fees of the daily charge back were raised the municipalities argued that they already pay County Taxes which should provide for Jail services.
- 5. Can Brown Co. and the Sheriff ask municipalities to raise the amount of the low bonds or provide their own facility for low bond amounts. (Municipal Judges) We have no control over this.
- 6. Address Municipal Courts low warrants for FTP. Are these warrants still active? Yes if signed by a judge
- 7. Send juveniles to a State Facility rather than expand the jail space. (Erik Pritzl) Erik would have an accurate number but the State charges approx.. \$300 a day per juvenile and the State is shutting down many of their facilities. Our over-crowding in Brown County is not juvenile offenders; it is the adult offender.
- 8. Look into a Scared Straight Program. (I will discuss this with Jail Staff and look into best practices with the National Institute of Corrections)
- 9. Stagger timed served in jail if a month is partially full. I.E. Serve half of the sentence now and the other half in 120 days. I would believe this to be a logistical nightmare. (Judges)
- 10. Discussion on report times to jail. Move to Monday mid-morning, instead of Fridays. (Judges)
- 11. Find a better solution for OAR and OAS non-payment hearings (D.A./ Judges/Public Defender)
- 12. Monthly reporting on the Jail Population to the judicial system; judges, DA, Court Commissioners. (Jail Staff) This is provided to me and can easily be provided to those who would like it.

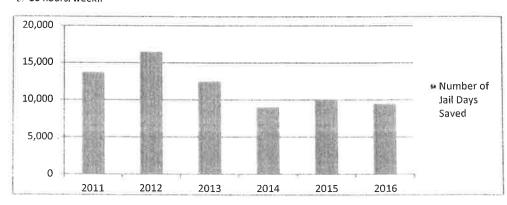
I apologize for the lengthy e-mail. Neither myself nor Captain Malcomson will be in attendance at the CJCB slated for 10-13-16. (State Jail Conference)

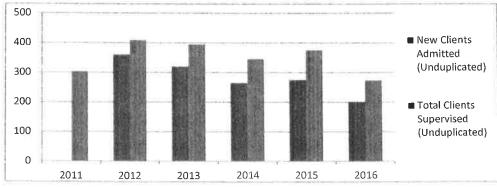
Brown County Board of Supervisors Internal Audit Day Report Center - Waukesha County

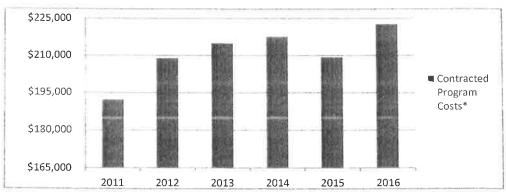
Day Report Center - Statistics	Actual				Target	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of Jail Days Saved	13,739	16,550	12,516	9,079	10,000	9,500
New Clients Admitted (Unduplicated)	n/a	360	320	265	275	200
Total Clients Supervised (Unduplicated)	304	409	395	346	375	274
Contracted Program Costs*	\$ 192,128	\$ 208,742	\$ 214,796	\$ 217,500	\$ 209,188	\$ 222,479

Source: Waukesha County Annual Budget and/or Rebecca Luczaj, CJCC Coordinator

* Waukesha County contracts with Wisconsin Community Services (WCS) to operate its Day Report Center. Services provided by WCS includes; case management (1.5 FTE Case Manager), supervision and monitoring (1.0 FTE Supervisor), employment assistance (Employment Specialist @ 24 hours/week) and site placement and development (Community Service Coordinator @ 16 hours/week).







Day Report Center

Overview

Description: The Waukesha Day Report Center supplies intensive monitoring for adult inmates

released to the community from Waukesha County Huber Jail and other offenders referred to the program by judges as a form of alternative sentencing. Judges have the option to order SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring)

monitoring at sentencing as a component of Day Report Center supervision.

Started:

2007

Capacity:

Goals:

The goal of the Waukesha Day Report Center is to reduce the number of inmates in

Huber and Waukesha County jail, increase offender accountability, and teach life skills

to reduce recidivism.

Incentives:

Through intensive case management and referrals to community resources,

participants can reach their goals of long term positive change.

Sanctions:

Sanctions of not abiding to the rules of this program can entail incarceration.

Clients

Age Group: Adult Min Age:

Max Age:

Population:

Other

Behavior(s):

Domestic Violence

Intoxicated Driving

Other

Property-Related Substance Abuse Traffic Violations

Placement

Referral(s):

Court Other Decision Pts:

Ineligible:

After Judgment

Requirements

Eligible:

Felony, Non-Violent

Felony, Violent

Misdemeanor, Non-Violent Misdemeanor, Violent

Other

Eligibility:

Services

1. Chemical Testing

3. Day Reporting

5. Employment Skills

7. Referrals

County Naukesha

Agency

Wisconsin Community Servi

Sara Carpenter (

Address

414 West Mo

Waukesha

State WI

Zip

53188

Phone

(262) 896-5806

(262) 896-6804

Email

sccarpenter@wiscs org

Website

http://www.wiscs.org

2. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

4. Electronic Monitoring

6. Intensive Supervision

Funders of Wankesha County Programs

United Way in Waukesha County Mediation and Restorative Justice Center "Agree to Succeed" Truancy Mediation

Waukesha County Criminal Justice Collaborating Council

Jail Inmate Screening
General Pretrial Supervision
Pretrial Intoxicated Driver Intervention
Community Service Options
Alcohol Treatment Court
Day Report Center
Drug Treatment Court

Waukesha County Health and Human Services

Victim Offender Conferencing
Youth Accountability Panel
Intensive Tracking Diversion and Aftercare
Home Detention and Intensive Supervision
Electronic Monitoring

Wisconsin Department for Transportation

Pretrial Intoxicated Driver Intervention

Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Community Service Options

Client Fees
Pretrial Intoxicated Driver Intervention
Mediation and Restorative Justice Center



Wisconsin Community Services, Inc. Waukesha County Programs 414 W. Moreland Blvd #200 Waukesha, WI 53188 262-544-5431

Mediation and Restorative Justice Center

A community based dispute resolution center to address conflict in the community such as neighbor, youth or family disputes, or as an alternative to litigation, and to assist in the resolution of some matters pending in the court system. Also engage in restorative justice programming. The goal is to assist parties in reaching mutually agreeable solutions. The Center also conducts training in conflict resolution.

<u>Victim Offender Conferencing</u> - Facilitate dialogue between juvenile offenders, their parents and victims and provide opportunity for offenders to take direct responsibility for their actions and for victims to express the impact of the crime. Agreements regarding restitution and community service often reached. Some adult offender cases also conducted. In 2013, face-to-face dialogues had a 92% success rate.

Youth Accountability Panel - When victims choose not to conference with juvenile offenders or offenders are not appropriate to engage in dialogue with victims, juveniles attend impact panel to hear from community victims of crime. Juveniles also work with mentors to complete worksheets on how they have impacted victims and the community by their behavior and to write apology letters. In 2013, 40 youth attended a panel with 92% of those cases successful at the panel.

The combined recidivism rate for Victim Offender Conferencing and the Youth Accountability Panel is 8.1%.

"Agree to Succeed" Truancy Mediation – Early intervention truancy program involving mediation with families and Waukesha school officials to resolve attendance issues to prevent habitual truancy. Referrals also come from municipal and juvenile court officials. Provides a Family Mentor to assist in fulfilling Family Action Plan developed in mediation. In 2013, families who mediated and used mentoring services, demonstrated an 63% increase in school attendance.

Small Claims Mediation - Mediation staff and volunteer mediators appear weekly at Small Claims Court and conduct mediations for pro se litigants referred by the court commissioner. In 2013, 73% of the cases mediated were successfully resolved.

Civil Claims/ Harassment Injunctions/Community Disputes - Mediation of pending court actions or in lieu of litigation. Cases referred by law enforcement, social service agencies, court commissioners, judges, attorneys. In 2013, 83% of all mediated cases were resolved.

Teen Court – Partnership with Waukesha County DHHS to promote youth and community integration and development. Serves youth under 17 years old who have committed a delinquent act or ordinance violation, admit their guilt, and are a first time or a minor repeat offender, offering them a meaningful sentence from a jury of their peers. Provides youth with an alternative to appearing in circuit court or paying a fine. Teens must return to Teen Court to serve on the jury for other youth who violate the law. Teens who successfully completed the program will have the charge dismissed from their record. In 2013, there were 36 referrals and of those, 33 participated in Teen Court; 28 of those cases closed successfully with a 78% success rate.

4

Adult Criminal Justice Service

Pretrial Jail Screening - Screen all newly booked inmates with pending criminal charges. The purpose is to gather and verify information such as criminal history, residence, employment, reasons for FTA (Failure to Appear), and any alcohol/drug or mental health issues. Information is reported to the Court prior to initial appearance to assist in release decision and setting appropriate bail. In 2013, over 2,209 inmates were interviewed and reports submitted to the Court.

General Pretrial Supervision – Supervision and monitoring of adult offenders on misdemeanors and some felonies while awaiting trial or adjudication to assure appearance at court hearings and to assist in referrals for community based services such as AODA or mental health treatment. Drug testing is significant component. Provides an alternative for the Court to pretrial incarceration. In 2013, 72% of defendants were compliant at adjudication. The FTA rate was 8.17% for those being supervised and 9,063 pretrial jail days were saved.

Pretrial Intoxicated Driver Intervention - Intensive Supervision of second or more offense drunk drivers shortly after arrest in an effort to get them into treatment as soon as possible during the pretrial phase. Compliance with the program requirements and treatment may result in reduced jail sentence. The program is aimed at reducing the rate of recidivism among repeat drunk drivers. In 2013, 80% of defendants were compliant at adjudication and 17,841 jail days were saved.

Community Service Options - Arrange for Huber inmates to perform community service at local nonprofits and subsequently receive time off their sentence. Also provide assistance and monitoring of individual court ordered community service for adult Probation/Parole clients and those ordered directly from court in lieu of fines. Overall goal is for offenders to "give back" to the community and to provide 97 community organizations and nonprofits with valuable volunteer service. In 2013, 34,253.50 hours of community service were performed and 3,573 jail days were saved.

Alcohol Treatment Court – Intensive supervision and case management of third offense and fourth drunk drivers in an effort to help offenders break the cycle of drunk driving, improve the chances of a sober and healthy life, and contribute to a safe community. ATC is a 4-the chances of participants move through each phase, depending on their compliance, towards graduation. Participants must comply with regular court appearances with the ATC towards graduation. Participants must comply with regular court appearances with the ATC and incentives, sanctions, and movement through the program. The program utilizes SCRAM incentives, sanctions and conducts random drug testing to enhance the level of supervision to offenders. Successful completion of the program significantly reduces the amount of time offenders serve in jail. Program to date through 2013, 76% of program participants successfully graduated from the program and 37,522 jail days were saved.

Day Report Center (DRC) - Intensive supervision and monitoring of adult offenders referred by the Waukesha County Sheriff's Department as an alternative to incarceration at the Huber Facility, or referred directly by the Court as a sentencing option. Supervision includes placement on electronic monitoring and sobrietors, weekly appointments at the DRC office located at Huber, home visits, routine alcohol testing, and drug testing as necessary. DRC staff conduct risk and needs assessments, provide individualized support, refer to community resources, and monitor involvement in treatment and other services to meet offenders' needs. In 2013, 83% successfully completed the Day Report Center and 16,108 jail days were saved.

Drug Treatment Court – Intensive supervision and case management of drug offenders in an effort to break the cycle of addiction, improve the chances of a sober, crime free, and healthy life and contribute a safe community. DTC is a 4-phase program, and participants move through each phase, depending on their compliance, towards graduation. Participants must comply with regular court appearances with the ATC staffing team, including the Judge, who actively monitors each case and determines incentives, sanctions, and movement through the program. The program was implemented in March of 2012 and has had 10 participants successfully graduate to date.

Intensive Tracking Diversion and Aftercare - Provide an alternative to correctional and other out-of-home placement for high risk juveniles. Through intensive individual monitoring and family support, seek to keep the juvenile in the home and community whenever appropriate and possible. Also provide intensive aftercare services to assist in reintegration into community. 24 hr on-call crisis management. In 2013, there were 11,119 face-to-face and collateral contacts. 81% of the juveniles were successfully diverted from correctional or other out of home placement and 67% (2 out of 3) of the aftercare youth were successfully reintegrated into the community.

Home Detention and Intensive Supervision - Provide in-home monitoring as alternative to Juvenile Detention Center prior to adjudication. Also used to provide supportive monitoring services as an alternative to formal court supervision or to enhance post-adjudication court supervision. Monitor school attendance and behavior expectations. 24 hr on-call crisis management. In 2013, there were 7,901 face-to-face and collateral contacts. 83% of the youth successfully completed their court order or supervision plan. By week 8 of supervision, there was a 92% improvement in school attendance and an 84% reduction in violations of court orders when compared to initial enrollment in program.

Electronic Monitoring - Provides the most restrictive method of supervision, while keeping youth at home and in the community. Tool used in Intensive Tracking Diversion and Aftercare and in Home Detention to enhance intensive monitoring and ensure public safety for high risk juveniles. Funded by Waukesha County HHS. In 2012, electronic monitoring was successful for 75% (3 out of 4) of youth in Intensive Tracking 100% successful for youth on a home detention court order.





WAUKESHA NEWS

Officials laud success of Waukesha County Day Report Center

By Laurel Walker of the Journal Sentinel

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Waukesha - Waukesha County officials on Wednesday celebrated five years of successes for the county's Day Report Center, which supervises convicts in the community so they can avoid jail time.

Praise for the program's contribution to public safety and prisoner rehabilitation came from the county's top officials a day after Milwaukee County Sheriff David A. Clarke Jr. called for scaling back a similar program in Milwaukee County. Clarke said he thinks money could be saved by locking offenders in jail cells that are empty because of excess capacity.

The contrast was not lost on Holly Patzer, executive director of Wisconsin Community Services, the private agency that operates both programs under contract with the two counties.

Holding a plaque of appreciation that Waukesha County Executive Dan Vrakas had just presented her on behalf of the county's executive, legislative and judicial branches, Patzer praised Waukesha County for its philosophy that is "completely different" from Milwaukee County's.

"Thank you for realizing that it's not always about locking people up," she said, referring to Clarke's comments. While there is a need for incarceration, many offenders don't need to be locked up, she said. They can be held accountable in other ways while being given a chance and support to change their behavior.

"We have a lot of frustrations in Milwaukee County," she said.
"We have virtually a million-dollar day report center in
Milwaukee County where services do take place" - services
ranging from treatment, employment and high school diploma
classes to parenting and anger management sessions.

"The system is crashing and burning, and there's like 50 to 60 people in a county that should have 500 people in the day report center," she said. "And now we're talking about maybe we should just lock them up again. It doesn't work."

Waukesha County Circuit Judge J. Mac Davis, chief district judge and chairman of the Criminal Justice Collaborating Council that established the Waukesha County Day Report Center in 2007, called its establishment and success his proudest accomplishment in six years with the council.

85% Success Rate

According to program statistics presented by Sara Carpenter, an administrator with Wisconsin Community Services, the Waukesha County Day Report Center has had nearly 1,000 participants since opening April 24, 2007. Of those, 85% have successfully completed requirements that may include drug and alcohol testing, electronic monitoring, job searches, community service and regular meetings with case managers.

"That's a lot of success," Davis said. He called the heart of the program's success its use of case managers who meet weekly or more often with participants.

"Case managers are so important," Davis said. "They connect with, they monitor, they advise, they encourage, they support the clients. They are a teacher, a parent, a counselor, a parole officer and a friend all rolled into one, and that's why it works."

Wisconsin Correctional Services, which operates many community-based supervision programs for court systems in southeastern Wisconsin counties, has a \$223,000 contract to run the Waukesha County Day Report Center, according to the 2012 county budget.

The program, first established in an open hallway area of the Huber Jail, now has several offices and a group meeting room so participants can meet with staff, Carpenter said. The program has expanded twice since its start and now has a full-time supervisor, two caseworkers, a part-time employment specialist shared with the Huber Jail and a part-time community service coordinator. The caseload is 55 participants.

Trawicki Now A Believer

Sheriff Dan Trawicki said the center is doing its job.

"I wasn't exactly a huge proponent" initially, he said in a telephone interview. "But the fact of the matter is, if I'm objective, it's working."

Trawicki faced a shortage of correctional staff for the main jail after the County Board refused to fund eight additional jailers in 2007. So he closed a wing of the Huber work-release jail, moved jailers to the main jail and turned some nonviolent prisoners out

with electronic monitoring bracelets.

In April 2007, after the Day Report Center was established at the urging of the Criminal Justice Collaborating Council, both the sheriff and judges - and more recently, state probation and parole staff - identified prisoners who could be supervised in the community through use of the reporting center.

Many of the participants have been convicted of drunken driving, but participants include those convicted of other nonviolent misdemeanors and felonies.

Judges order center reporting as an addition to or condition of sentences, while the sheriff uses it to supplement some Huber inmates released on electronic monitoring. The state Department of Corrections can refer participants who might otherwise have probation revoked.

The center aims to reduce crowding in jail cells and change behavior. Officials say it appears to be doing both.

The Huber Jail has room for about 178 prisoners - about 146 were there this week - while the main county jail has a capacity of 469, with the census at 430 this week.

Trawicki said he no longer has to ship prisoners to other counties as when his jail was over capacity. While he said he'd rather see prisoners who commit crimes in jail cells when that's the penalty spelled out in the law, "at the same time, you can't just keep building jails."

According to program records, the Day Report Center saved 13,739 jail bed days in 2011 - each the equivalent of one prisoner a day - and 38,969 days over five years.

The center has served 987 people over that five-year period

through 2011, including 304 offenders last year. In 2011, 220 of the 304 offenders successfully completed their involvement in the program.

About Laurel Walker

Laurel Walker covered local, school and county government for 20 years -- the last half of that at the Milwaukee Journal and Milwaukee Journal Sentinel -- before she was named Waukesha County columnist in 1997. Today she writes about the people, places and events around metropolitan Milwaukee with a broad suburban focus. She was the youngest of nine children raised on a central Wisconsin farm before leaving the nest for journalism studies at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and a masters degree at the University of Oregon. She has spent the last half of her life in Waukesha County, where she and her husband raised two sons. Though she has a fondness for life in Waukesha, she eagerly partakes in the culture of the big city to the east and the recreation of the forests to the west. With sons in the arts, she has a special fondness for symphonic music concerts and art museums. She finds peace in a good book at a Northwoods getaway weekend, adventure in family visits to the east and west coasts, and satisfaction in a column well-written that reaches readers.

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Find this article at: http://archive.jsonline.com/news/waukesha/waukesha-county-day-report-centers-success-lauded-0h4ou0c-144731385.html

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